APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,612	02/10/2004	Edward Melomed	MS307299.1/MSFTP605US	1584

27195   7590   05/18/2007

AMIN. TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP
24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER
1900 EAST NINTH STREET
CLEVELAND, OH 44114

EXAMINER
SAINT CYR, LEONARD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2626	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/18/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/775,612	MELOMED ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Leonard Saint-Cyr	2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-41_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-41_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   Claims 1- 30, 33 –37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Liddy et al., (US Patent 6,006,221).

As per claims 1, 11, 22, and 35, Liddy et al., teach a data translation system

comprising:

an interface component that receives requests for data from a user ("enable a

user to enter a query"; col.2, lines 43 – 45); and

a translation component that retrieves data in accordance with the requests and

returns the data to the user in a specified language ("machine translation of relevant

documents"; col.22, lines 30 – 37).

As per claim 2, Liddy et al., further disclose a language identification component

that determines the specified language of a user (col.7, line 26).

As per claim 3, Liddy et al., further disclose a conversion component that receives data requests in a plurality of different formats and converts the requests into executable queries on data ("accepts raw, unformatted text and transfers this to a standard format suitable"; col.8, lines 42 – 45).

As per claims 4, 12, 23, Liddy et al., further disclose that the request is a structured query in the user's preferred language ("enter queries in the user's native language"; col.2, lines 52 - 54).

As per claims 5, 13, 26, Liddy et al., further disclose that the request is a natural language request (col.2, lines 44, and 45).

As per claims 6, 15, 24, Liddy et al., further disclose that the translation component comprises: one or more translation tables; and a mapping component that maps retrieved data to its corresponding translation in a translation table (fig.4 shows translation tables that map French words to English words; col11, lines 13 – 15; col.15, lines 42 – 49).

As per claims 7, 16, Liddy et al., further disclose that the translation tables are set up by a database administrator ("multilingual mapping terminology managers"; col.13, 18, and 19; col.22, lines 50 – 53).

As per claim 8, Liddy et al., further disclose that the translation component comprising and inference component that can translate result data into one or more languages ("only those few documents that obtain a high relevance ranking ... become candidates for full translation"; col. 22, lines 22 – 25).

As per claims 9, 17, 25, Liddy et al., further disclose that the inference component including a context analyzer component and a dictionary component to facilitate data translations (col.11, lines 32, and 60 – 64).

As per claim 10, Liddy et al., further disclose that the context analyzer receives metadata associated with result data ("meta-textual"; col.22, lines 27 – 29).

As per claims 14, 27, 36, Liddy et al., further disclose that the database is a multidimensional database ("database that includes documents in at least one other language of the plurality of supported languages"; col.2, lines 46 – 48).

As per claim 18, Liddy et al., further disclose a sort component that receives collation information from a user and sorts resulting data in accordance with the collation information ("components in a query tend to occur in a certain repetitive sequence... documents are arranged in ranked order according to their relative relevance to the substance of a query"; col.17, lines 12, and 13; col.18, lines 35 – 37).

As per claim 19, Liddy et al., further disclose that the collation information includes the language to be used for sorting ("enter queries in the user's native language"; col.2, lines 52 - 54).

As per claim 20, Liddy et al., teach an online analytical processing (OLAP) system comprising: an interface component to receive queries ("enable a user to enter a query"; col.2, lines 43 – 45)

a translation component that retrieves data and metadata from a multidimensional database ("database that includes documents in at least one other language of the plurality of supported languages") in accordance with a query and translates resulting data and metadata from a system base language into one or more user languages ("machine translation of relevant documents"; col.22, lines 30 – 37; col.2, lines 46 – 48).

As per claim 21, Liddy et al., further disclose that the translation component maps resulting data and metadata to a translation table to produce translated data and metadata (fig.4 shows translation tables that map French words to English words; col11, lines 13 – 15; col.15, lines 42 – 49).

As per claims 28, 37 Liddy et al., further disclose that a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of claim 22 (col.4, lines 25 – 27).

As per claim 29, Liddy et al., teach a method of translating database data comprising:

receiving a language selection ("enter queries in the user's native language"; col.22, lines 52 – 54);

receiving a query in a first format; converting the query to a second format ("accepts raw, unformatted text and transfers this to a standard format suitable"; col.8, lines 42 – 45);

executing the query on a database; and translating received result data to the selected language ("machine translation of relevant documents"; col.22, lines 30 – 37).

As per claim 32, Liddy et al., further disclose translating the result data comprises mapping data and meta-data to a translation table associated with the selected language (fig.4 shows translation tables that map French words to English words; col11, lines 13 – 15; col.15, lines 42 – 49).

As per claim 33, Liddy et al., further disclose sorting the translated data based on collation properties specified by a user ("components in a query tend to occur in a certain repetitive sequence... documents are arranged in ranked order according to their relative relevance to the substance of a query"; col.17, lines 12, and 13; col.18, lines 35 – 37).

As per claim 34, Liddy et al., further disclose that a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of claim 29 (col.4, lines 25 – 27).

3.   Claims 38 – 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Park et al., (US Patent 6,064,951).

As per claim 38, Park et al., teach a method of interacting with a database comprising: specifying a command in a first language; receiving the command and translating the command into a second language; and performing an operation on a database in accordance with the command (generating translations of the input query... and a transformed query memory unit for storing the query transformed from the source language into a target language"; col.2, lines 19 – 34)

As per claim 39, Park et al., further disclose that the command is to store a data in the database ("memory unit for storing the query transformed from the source language into a target language"; col.2, lines 32 – 34).

As per claim 40, Park et al., further disclose translating the command into a second language includes translating a natural language command into a structured command in the base language of the system ("translations of the input query an filtering unnecessary ones of the generated translations"; col:2, lines 27 – 32).

As per claim 41, Park et al., further disclose that a computer readable medium

having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of

claim 38 ("electronic dictionary"; col.2, lines 29 – 32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Liddy et al., (US Patent 6,006,221) in view of Park et al., (US Patent 6,064,951).

As per claim 31, Liddy et al., further disclose the first query format is in a first

language ("enter queries in the user's native language"; col.2, lines 52 - 54).

However Liddy et al., do not specifically teach that the second query format is in

a second language.

Park et al., teach a translation/and filtering unit for generating translations of the

input query and filtering unnecessary one of the generated translations (col.2, lines 27 –

29).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to transform the input query as taught by Park et al., in Liddy et

al., because that would generate a desired query usable as an input for the web

information retrieval system (col.2, lines 17, and 18).

As per claim 31, Liddy et al., further disclose that the first query format is a

natural language query (col.2, lines 44, and 45).

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Fujisawa et al., (US Patent 6,182,062) teach a knowledge based information

retrieval system.

Nosohara (US PAP 2001/0016860) teaches a document searching system for

multilingual documents.

Cherny (US PAP 2002/0111792) teaches a document storage, retrieval and

search systems and methods.

Masuichi (US PAP 2002/0123982) teaches multilingual document retrieval

system.

Loofbourrow et al., (US Patent 6,466,901) teach a multi-language document
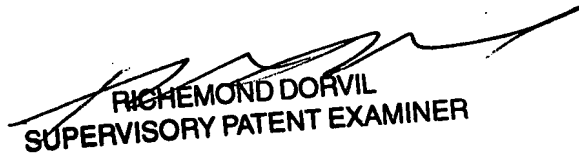
search and retrieval system.

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonard Saint-Cyr whose telephone number is (571) 272-4247. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon- Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571) 272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571)-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LS
05/08/07

RICHEMOND DORVIL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER